



- Campground quiet hours are between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- Parking of vehicles and equipment is permitted only on paved areas.
- Bicycles are permitted on park roads. Please ride with traffic flow. Helmets are required.
- Pets must be under control at all times (maximum six-foot leash) and wastes properly removed.
- Check-in time 4 p.m.; check-out 1 p.m.

## Key

- Electric site
- Cabin
- Accessible camping
- Shower
- Restroom
- Walking trail
- Phone
- Information
- Firewood
- Recycling center
- Composting toilet

## A few common Plants

**Evergreen huckleberry** shrubs bloom in the spring with tiny, bell-shaped flowers that attract bees. The blue-black, round berries generally ripen by late August. Many people make pies and jellies from the fruit. Others eat the berries right off the bush.



**Tanoak** is closely related to a true oak. Its leaves are leather-like to the touch and have a brownish fuzz on the undersides. The inner bark contains tannin, a chemical used in animal hide tanning. Native Americans used the Tanoak acorn as a source of carbohydrates. To make the acorns edible, they would remove the tannic acid in sand pits along a secondary stream. This process was also done in woven baskets weighed down with stones in the river. The acorns were ready to eat when they became soft and slightly off-blue in color. Once edible they were used for making flat breads or mush.

**Oregon myrtle** trees are usually identified by their smell. You are likely to notice a eucalyptus/camphor-like odor in the air when myrtle trees are near. Trunks of young trees are smooth to the touch, while older trees have thick brown bark, often gnarled and covered by an assortment of moss. Native Americans and early pioneers used the myrtle's leaves to brew tea for medicinal purposes, including the relief of sinus headaches. Loeb State Park is known for its abundance of myrtles.



**Red alders** were the first trees to return after flooding disturbed the coastal forest. They grow quickly, and add nitrogen to the soil through their roots, which will then support the growth of more valued trees like spruce and fir. The small flower buds are a food source for birds in the spring, and the bark is used for smoking fish and jerky.

**Sword ferns** have shiny, leather-like foliage, and often grow up to three feet high. Native Americans used the plant's fronds for protective cooking wraps, baking dividers in pit ovens, and on berry drying racks. They were also used as flooring and bedding materials. Today's floral industry uses the fronds to grace bouquets.



**Redwood trees** are the tallest in the world. Some grow to be more than 300 feet high and live up to 2000 years. On the northern edge of a once vast growing range, the trees in the Loeb area are much younger than that. Some are mere seedlings; others are 600-800 years old. Ironically, these great trees spring from seeds the size of tomato seeds.

**Salmonberry** shrubs flower in March and April, providing food for bees and hummingbirds. Its name comes from the salmon color of its berries and their May-June ripening time, which coincides with the arrival of the first spring salmon. The plant's raspberry-sized fruit was an important food source for the Native Americans.

